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Notes on the Genus *Euplexidia* HAMPSON, with Descriptions  
of Four New Species and One New Subspecies  
(Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Amphipyrinae)<sup>1) 2)</sup>

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*Euplexidia* HAMPSON, 1896, is a genus established for a sole species, *Euplexidia noctuiformis* HAMPSON, 1896, of Assam, and has not so far been revised taxonomically. In this paper, I enlarge the category of this genus to include Himalayan *Dianthoecia literata* MOORE, 1882, now associated with *Euplexia* STEPHENS or *Trachea* OCHSENHEIMER, and at this time, I describe four new species similar to or in part formerly confused with *literata*, and one new subspecies of *literata* from Thailand.

*Euplexidia* HAMPSON, 1896

*Euplexidia* HAMPSON, 1896, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths), 4: 461. Type-species: *Euplexidia noctuiformis* HAMPSON, 1896, by original designation.

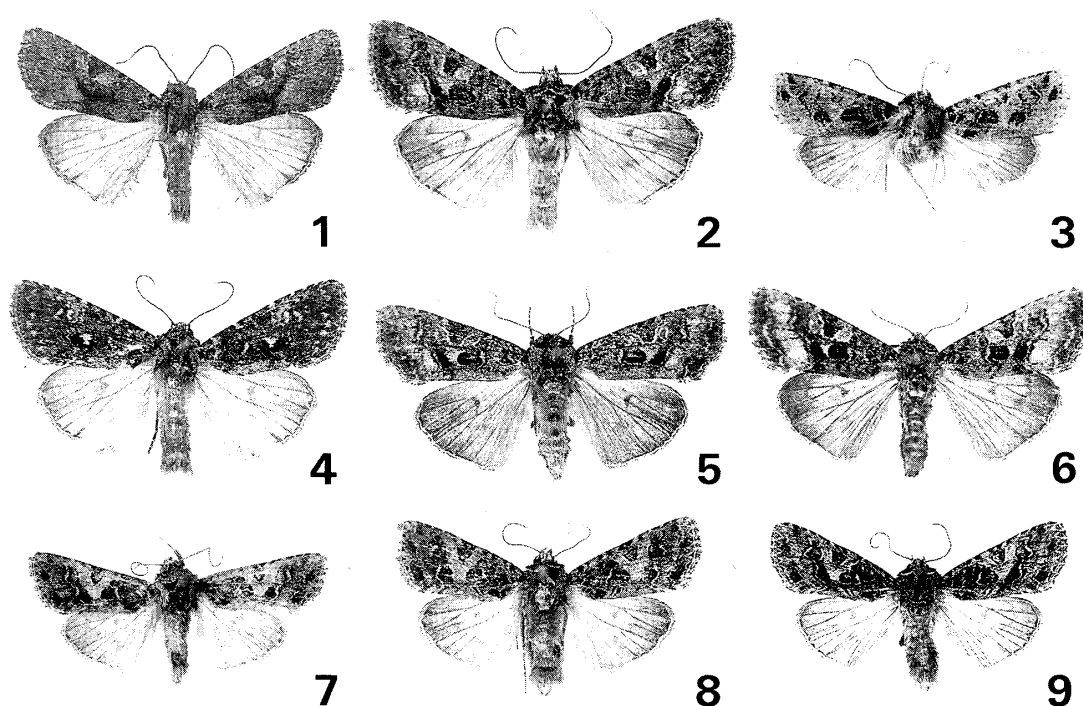
*Euplexidia* SWINHOE, 1897, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) 19: 165. Type-species: *Euplexidia noctuiformis* SWINHOE, 1897.

Consisting of small to medium-sized species, with length of forewing 14–19 mm (expanse: 30–40 mm). Antenna nearly filiform, faintly ciliated in male; thoracic vestiture of a pair of frontal crests behind patagium and of heavy and divided crests on metathorax; abdomen with moderate dorsal crests on basal 3–5 segments. Forewing narrow, irrorated with olive green, having orbicular and reniform stigmata fused to form a Y- or V-shaped marking in most species. Hindwing somewhat widened along inner margin and at tornus, usually pale gray.

Male genitalia. Uncus varying from a thin and elongated tube to a thick and stout one densely clothed with specialized setae on the middle of its back, except in *E. benescripta* (PROUT), comb. n., where uncus is rudimentary; tegumen narrow or moderate in width, with peniculus forming an inwardly rolled lobe in most species; transtilla thin, but well developed; valva well sclerotized, without clear division beyond middle, where a short costal process is set in most species, and tip of valva blunt or pointed, or forked, lacking corona; in some species, valva with harpal process; juxta normal; saccus short; aedeagus moderate, with a weak and lobed caudal pollex in some species; vesica long, granulated, strongly curved, with a belt-like sclerite on proximal part.

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Figs. 1–9. *Euplexidia* spp. 1. *E. noctuiformis* HAMPSON, ♂, Thailand; 2. *E. pallidivirens* sp. n., ♂, paratype, Taiwan; 3. *E. benescripta* (PROUT), comb. n., Sumatra; 4. *E. exotica* sp. n., ♂, holotype, Taiwan; 5. *E. angusta* sp. n., ♀, paratype, Japan; 6. *Do.*, ♂, paratype, Taiwan; 7. *E. literata literata* (MOORE), comb. n., ♂, Nepal; 8. *E. literata thailandica* ssp. n., ♂, paratype, Thailand; 9. *E. illiterata* sp. n., ♂, paratype, Nepal.

Male brush organ. All the constituent elements well developed (Fig. 18) except in *E. benescripta* (PROUT), in which brush organ of basal segments is entirely wanting (Fig. 19); 8th sternite having a semicircular mesal sclerite clothed with hair.

Female genitalia. Papilla analis weakly sclerotized; apophysis posterioris long, and apophysis anterioris thick and short; ostium bursae well sclerotized, with its ventral surface plate-like, continuing to well sclerotized ductus bursae; ductus seminalis arising from tip of cervix bursae, which is small with smooth surface and turns anteriorly in general; corpus bursae spherical or elongated, granulated in dense row over surface, lacking signum.

*Distribution.* NE. India, Nepal, Thailand, China, Taiwan, Japan, Sumatra, and Borneo.

*Notes.* In the enlarged sense taken now, the genus *Euplexidia* can be subdivided into three or four sections from the view of male genitalic structures. Typical section includes three species, *E. noctuiformis*, *E. exotica* sp. n. and *E. pallidivirens* sp. n., which are closely related to one another in spite of their ostensible dissimilarity, and characterized by having a dorsal bunch of specialized setae of uncus. *E. angusta* sp. n. is superficially hardly separable from *E. pallidivirens*, but in the male genitalia, it is peculiar in uncus lacking the specialized dorsal setae, though it is considered to

continue to the typical section, in having valva with a costal digital process. In *E. literata* (MOORE), comb. n., and *E. illiterata* sp. n., uncus is thin and elongated, and valvae are slender, and they seem to form a different section probably together with the Bornean *Trachea albiguttata* (WARREN, 1912) of which the male genitalia were illustrated by HOLLOWAY (1976). *E. benescripta* (PROUT, 1928) is very unique in the following points: uncus is nearly rudimentary, valva lacks inner process, with a stout pointed spine at tip, and the male brush organ is entirely wanting. But, the vesical feature of male genitalia and the structure of female genitalia show close relationships with the other congeners. Besides the above cited species there is one more species described from Nepal under this genus with a question mark, viz. *Euplexidia violascens* BOURSIN, 1964. Two females are all known of this species, and here I exclude it from discussion.

*Euplexidia noctuiformis* HAMPSON, 1896

(Fig. 1)

*Euplexidia noctuiformis* HAMPSON, 1896, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths), 4: 461, fig. 246; HAMPSON, 1908, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus.*, 7: 110, fig. 18; WARREN, in SEITZ, *Gross-Schmett. Erde*, 11: 133, pl. 16, line g.

*Euplexidia noctuiformis* SWINHOE, 1897, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) 19: 165.

Length of forewing. 16–17 mm (expanse 32–33 mm).

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Uncus short with a dorsal bunch of short setae; valva gradually narrowed toward tip, with a pointed costal projection; saccus short; aedeagus smooth at caudal end; vesica with a narrow sclerite near base and a ribbed one beyond it.

Specimen examined. 1♂, Thailand, Chiang Mai, Pakia, 23. vii. 1981, H. KUROKO, S. MORIUTI, Y. ARITA & Y. YOSHIYASU leg., genitalia slide HY-1081, preserved in Osaka Prefectural University, Sakai.

*Distribution.* NE. India (Assam), and N. Thailand (unrecorded).

*Notes.* This species is easily identified by the golden ochreous suffusion of outer area of forewing.

*Euplexidia exotica* sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Length of forewing. 17 mm (expanse 35 mm).

♂. Forewing dark brownish, with olive green markings reduced; greenish cloudy suffusion on subcosta above reniform to subtermen and widely along hind margin between subbase and postmedian line; subbasal line olive green, waved; antemedian line represented by short green bars on costa and in the middle of cellule 1; orbicular wanting, and reniform represented by short and lateral green bars; claviform green, reversed trigonal, surrounded by black shade; postmedian line green, interrupted and

serrate from costa to vein 3, then thin and obscure to hind margin; subterminal line of a series of green dots lining up a waved row; cilia brown, checkered with thin pale green rays. Hindwing pale whitish gray, with veins suffused with dark gray near outer margin.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Similar to those of *E. noctuiformis*, but uncus somewhat longer and valva more dilated toward tip.

Holotype. ♂, Taiwan, Chiayi, Shihtsulu (1520 m) near Mt. Alishan, 5–6. v. 1984, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., genitalia slide HY-1137, preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution.* Taiwan.

*Notes.* This species seems very rare among the three congeners of Taiwan and the unique male holotype is known.

***Euplexidia pallidivirens* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Length of forewing. 16–19 mm (expanse 33–40 mm).

♂♀. Forewing pale olive green, with the median V marking ill-defined; subterminal area partly shaded with white along postmedian line; subterminal line pale green, minutely serrate. Hindwing pale gray, suffused with creamy tinge in the male.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus broad and short, clothed with short seta-like hair on its back; valva widened toward a little ridged tip, with a costal projection thickened; aedeagus with a small semicircular lobe at caudal tip.

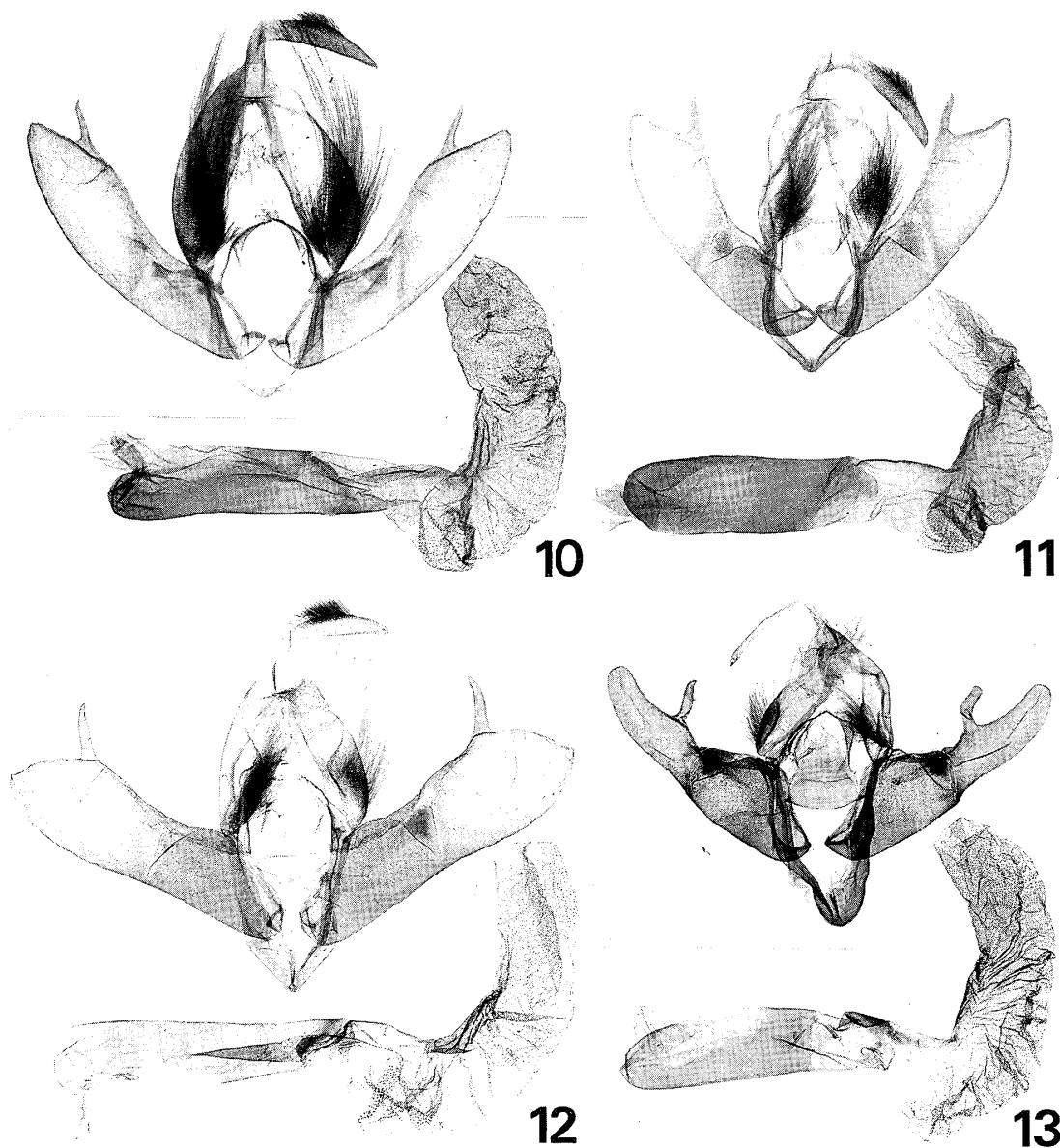
Female genitalia (Fig. 20). Ostium bursae a stout trigonal cup, with its ventral wall not protruded caudally; ductus bursae short and wide; corpus bursae elongated, numerous furrowed with dense granules.

Holotype. ♂, TAIWAN, labelled "FORMOSA, HUALIEN: Tayuling, 1–3. VII. 1979, M. Owada," preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Paratypes. TAIWAN—3♂1♀, the same data as holotype, genitalia slides HY-940, 1047 (♂), 1040 (♀); 23♂9♀, the same locality (2600 m), 28–29. viii. 1983, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 1♂2♀, Nantou Hsien, Mt. Houhuanshan (3100 m), 8. viii. 1974, Y. KISHIDA leg., genitalia slide HY-1049 (♂); 2♀, Chiayi Hsien, Mt. Alishan (2100 m), 12. viii. 1974, Y. KISHIDA leg.; 1♂3♀, *ditto*, 2–5. viii. 1984, K. YAZAKI leg. Two pairs of paratypes are preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and one pair are deposited to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, and the others are in my collection.

*Distribution.* Taiwan.

*Notes.* This species is most similar to the following *E. angusta* and often hardly separable from it. The coloration of forewing is slightly paler and hindwing in the male is more creamy whitish gray than in *angusta*. From the view of the male genitalia, *pallidivirens* is more closely related to the two preceding species than to *angusta*.



Figs. 10–13. Male genitalia of *Euplexidia* spp. 10. *E. noctuiformis* HAMPSON, Thailand ; 11. *E. exotica* sp. n., holotype, Taiwan ; 12. *E. pallidivirens* sp. n., paratype, Taiwan ; 13. *E. angusta* sp. n., paratype, Japan.

***Euplexidia angusta* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5, 6)

*Euplexia literata* : SUGI, 1982, in INOUE *et al.*, *Moths Japan*, 1 : 759, 2 : 368, pl. 187, fig. 1 (nec MOORE, 1882).

*Trachea literata* : CHEN, 1982, in CHU *et al.*, *Icon. Heteroc. Sinic.* 3 : 255, pl. 80, fig. 1836 (nec MOORE, 1882).

Length of forewing. 16–18 mm (expanse 32–38 mm).

♂♀. Most similar to *pallidivirens*, but in this new species forewing a little

narrower, slightly darker green with subterminal white shades a little more prominent, and hindwing usually darker, though there are specimens externally hardly separable from *pallidivirens*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Uncus moderate in length, without a dorsal bunch of short hair; tegumen wide; valva narrow and short, roundish at tip, with a thick and a little twisted costal process, which is set more mesally than in *pallidivirens*; saccus rather elongated; aedeagus with a caudal hump; vesica densely granulated, with a basal belt-like sclerite minutely scobinated.

Female genitalia (Fig. 21). Ostium bursae stoutly sclerotized, its ventral wall caudally protruded and forming a wide plate; ductus bursae well sclerotized, wide and short; cervix bursae small, and corpus bursae elongated, minutely striped with dense granulars.

Holotype. ♂, labelled "JAPAN, FUKUOKA, Mt. Hikosan, 28–30. 5. 1975, M. Owada/Slide No. HY-1023, 1983 (♂)," preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Paratypes. Japan — 1♂, Wakayama Pref., Mts. Otou, Osugidani, 23. ix. 1973, S. NAKATANI leg., genitalia slide HY-1046; 1♀, Kyoto Pref., Kasa-gun, Oe-machi, Mt. Oe-yama, 15. ix. 1979, S. KINOSHITA leg.; 1♀, Ehime Pref., Minokoshi, Mt. Tsurugisan, 14. x. 1978, M. OWADA leg., genitalia slide HY-1050; 1♂, Kagawa Pref., Takamatsu, Fujio-jinja, 18. vi. 1979, T. MASUI leg.; 1♀, Ehime Pref., Mts. Ishizuchi-yama, Jojusha, 22–24. ix. 1980, H. KEZUKA leg., genitalia slide HY-1083. TAIWAN — 1♀, Nantou Hsien, Chitou (1100 m), 26. iii. 1982, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., genitalia slide HY-1140; 5♀, Nantou Hsien, Lushan spa (1200 m), 7–9. xi. 1983, K. YAZAKI leg., genitalia slide HY-1139, 1141; 1♂3♀, Hualien Hsien, Tayuling (2600 m), 2–4. v. 1984, H. YOSHIMOTO leg. A pair of Japanese and 2♀ of Taiwanese specimens are preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and 1♂ from Japan will be deposited to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, and the others are in my collection.

*Distribution.* Japan (southwestern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima I. on the Japan Sea), Taiwan, and probably the continental China.

*Notes.* This species has long been misidentified as *E. literata* (MOORE, 1882) by most senior authors, but is easily distinguished from it by the V-shaped median marking of forewing, which is in *literata* more clearly Y-shaped. *E. angusta* is now known from Japan and Taiwan, and it is highly probable that this species inhabits the continental China. The specimen illustrated by CHEN (1982) seems to represent *E. angusta* rather than *E. pallidivirens* from the view of prominent whitish subterminal area. DRAUDT (1950) recorded *literata* from S. China, but the figured female is an insect unrelated to the group now in consideration.

*Euplexidia literata literata* (MOORE, 1882), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

*Dianthoecia literata* MOORE, 1882, in HEWITSON and MOORE, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late*

Mr ATKINSON : 124.

*Euplexia literata* : HAMPSON, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths), **2** : 215; WARREN, 1913, in SEITZ, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* **11** : 140, pl. 17, line f.

*Trachea literata* : HAMPSON, 1908, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus.*, **7** : 145, pl. 111, fig. 14.

Length of forewing. 14 – 16 mm (expanse 32 – 34 mm).

The median Y-shaped marking clear and thick, with its trunk nearly vertical to hind margin.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Uncus thin, moderate in length; tegumen narrow; valva slender, with its tip weakly forked; a costal projection of valva set basally, rather long and swollen at tip; juxta roundish triangular; saccus moderately V-shaped; aedeagus slender; vesica weakly granulated.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23). Ostium bursae trigonal and deeply invaginated, with the caudal margin of its ventral wall well protruded and bilobed; ductus bursae stout, elongated; cervix bursae small; corpus bursae large, elliptical. Caudal margin of 7th sternite a little incurved.

Specimens examined. 3♂2♀, NEPAL, Vallée de Kathmandu, Phul Chowki (2000 – 2500 m), 6 – 12. vi. 1977, J. PLANTE leg., genitalia slides HY-1159 (♂), 1160 (♀); 1♂, INDIA, West Sikkim, Yuksam (1780 m), 25. ix. 1983 (M. OWADA leg.); 1♂, INDIA, West Bengal, Darjeeling (2100 m), 28. ix. 1983 (M. OWADA leg.).

*Distribution*. NE. India (Sikkim, Darjeeling), and Nepal.

*Notes*. The identification of this species with *literata* (MOORE) is tentative, as I have no other information on the type material than the published description and the locality stated in it (Sikkim), which is nearly identical with those of specimens before me. The type of another nominal taxon, *Dianthoecia venosa* MOORE, described from the same locality may also be checked to confirm the identification.

### *Euplexidia literata thailandica* ssp. nov.

(Fig. 8)

The Thai material of *E. literata* before me seems to represent a distinct subspecies as follows.

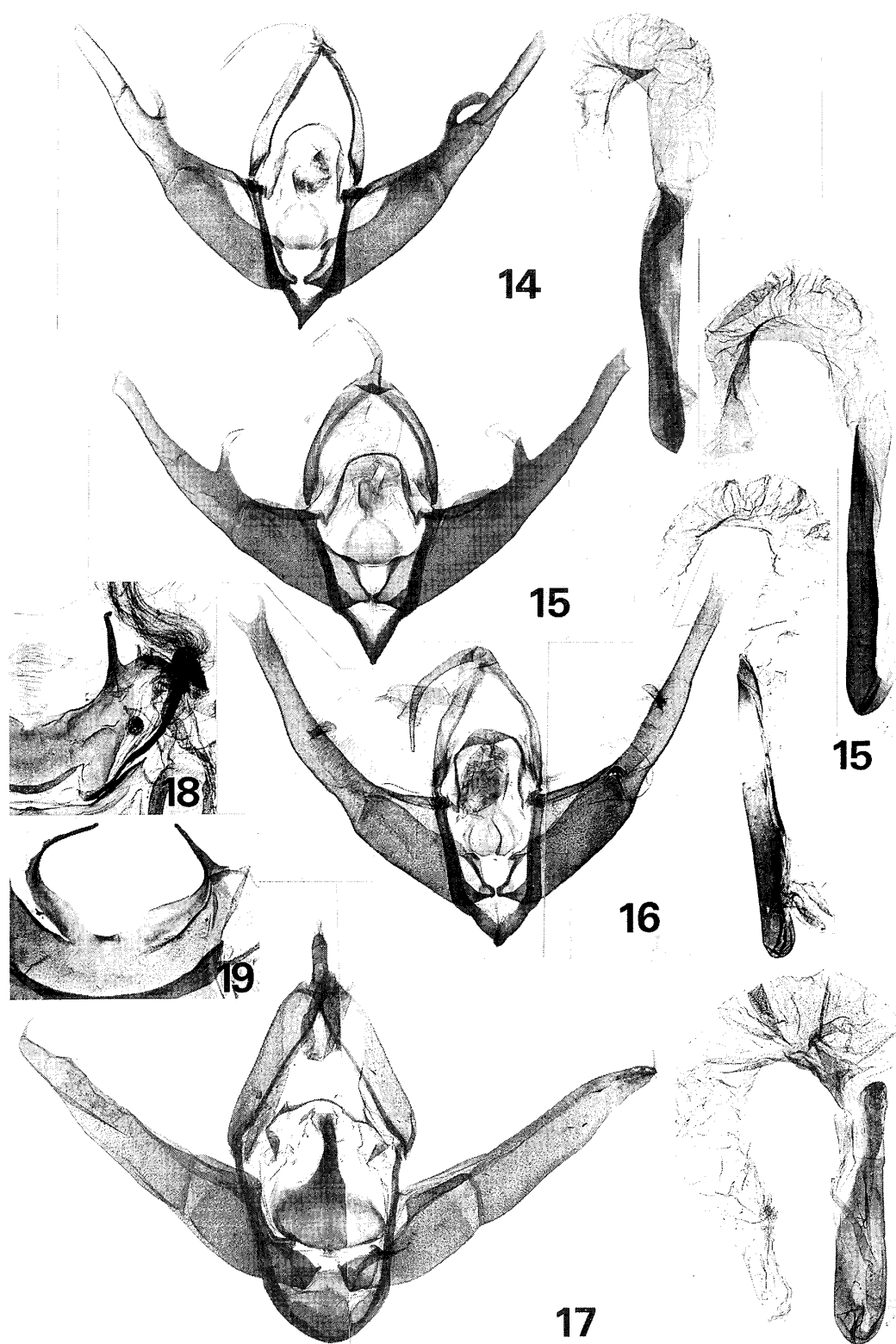
Length of forewing. 13 – 15 mm (expanse 28 – 31 mm).

♂♀. Very similar to the nominate subspecies, but forewing a little broader and looking heavier than it in appearance.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 15). A costal projection of valva set more basally than in the nominate subspecies; sacculus somewhat shorter, and its dorsal margin a little beyond costa at end.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 24). Differ from those of the nominate subspecies in the shallow mesal cleft of ostium bursae.

Holotype. ♂, labelled "THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon, South Ridge, (1650 m). 18 – 21. x. 1983, M. Owada/SLIDE NO. HY-1161, 1984 (♂)," preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.



Figs. 14 – 19. Male genitalia and male basal abdominal segments of *Euplexidia* spp. 14. *E. literata literata* (MOORE), comb. n., Nepal; 15. *E. literata thailandica* ssp. n., paratype, Thailand; 16. *E. illiterata* sp. n., paratype, Nepal; 17. *E. benescripta* (PROUT), comb. n., Sumatra; 18. *E. noctuiformis* HAMPSON; 19. *E. benescripta* (PROUT), comb. n.



Paratypes. THAILAND — 19♂14♀, the same data as holotype, genitalia slides HY-1100 (♂), 1138, 1163 (♀). Two pairs of paratypes will be deposited to Osaka Prefectural University, Sakai, and the others are preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution.* Thailand.

*Euplexidia illiterata* sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

Length of forewing. 14–16 mm (expanse 29–33 mm).

♂♀. Hardly separable from *E. literata literata* (MOORE), but inner branch and trunk of the Y-shaped marking more strongly incurved.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16). Uncus thin and elongated; tegumen narrow, with peniculus not developed; valva very slender, its tip forked; harpe, not a costal process, short and nearly quadrate; juxta bulbous; aedeagus smooth at end; vesica weakly granulated.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25). Ostium bursae well sclerotized, very deeply invaginated and funnel shaped, with the caudal end of ventral wall well protrudent; ductus bursae well sclerotized, thin and elongated; cervix bursae small, corpus bursae small and oval. Seventh sternite quadrate, its caudal margin less arched.

Holotype. ♂, labelled, "E NEPAL, Bagmati, Sindhu, Thulopaka, 1,800 m, 20. X. 1979, M. Owada," preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Paratypes. NEPAL — 1♂, Gandaki, Parbat Dist., Phedi (2350 m), 18. x. 1981. M. OWADA leg.; 1♂3♀, Gandaki, Parbat Dist., Chomrong (2000 m), 21. x. 1981, M. OWADA leg., genitalia slide HY-1048 (♂); 3♂3♀, Gandaki, Kaski Dist., Dhampus Danda (2100 m), 23. x. 1981, M. OWADA leg., genitalia slide HY-1045 (♂). One pair of paratypes are deposited to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, and the others are in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution.* Central to East Nepal.

*Notes.* It is very much interesting that this species inhabits Nepal with complete sympatricity with *E. literata literata* (MOORE).

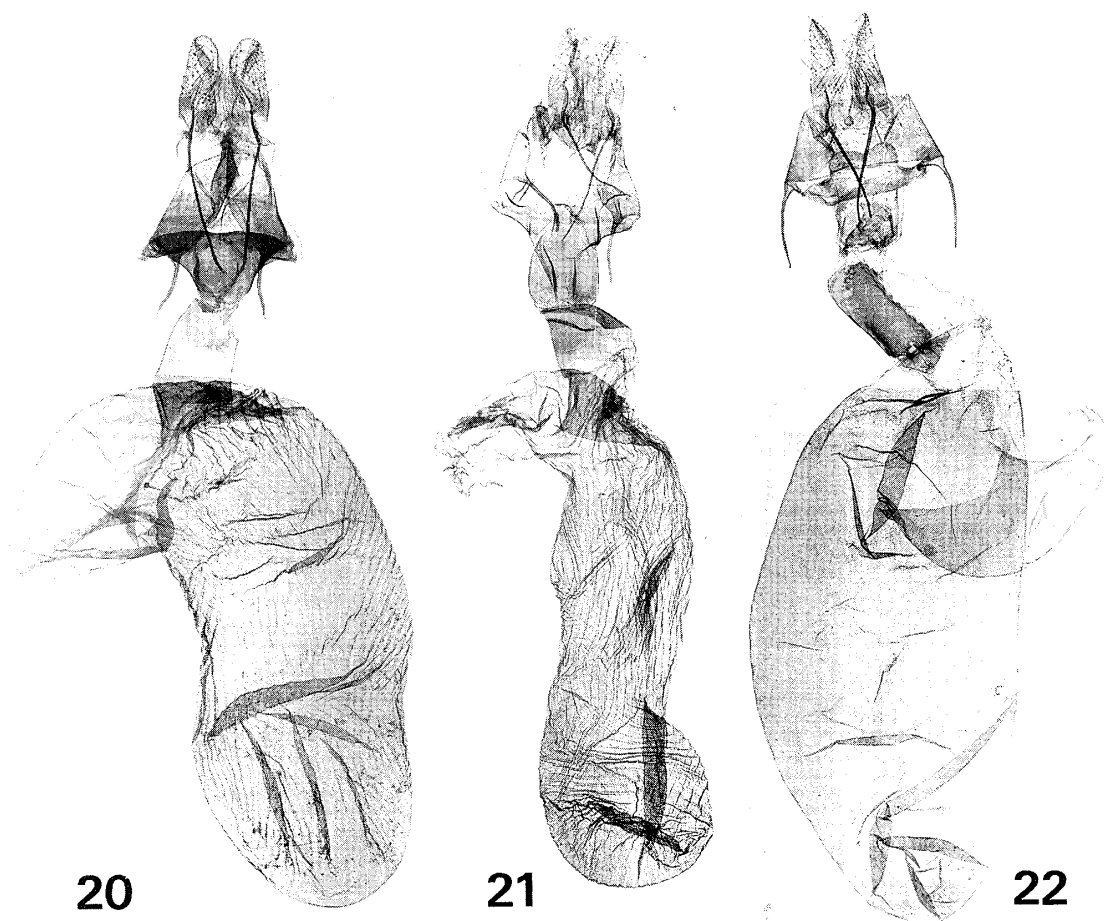
*Euplexidia benescripta* (PROUT, 1928), **stat. & comb. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

*Trachea literata benescripta* PROUT, 1928, *Bull. Hill Mus. Witley*, 2: 65.

Length of forewing. 13–15 mm (expanse 28–31 mm).

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Relatively large in comparison with the smaller size of insect. Uncus very short, or nearly rudimentary, with a small dent before tip; tegumen narrow; valva slender, lacking inner process, with a small dent on costa before tip, where a stout spinous process is set; juxta large, thinly elongated caudad; saccus roundish; aedeagus finely scobinated on caudal area; vesica densely granular.



Figs. 20–22. Female genitalia of *Euplexidia* spp. 20. *E. pallidivirens* sp. n., paratype, Taiwan; 21. *E. angusta* sp. n., paratype, Taiwan; 22. *E. benescripta* (PROUT), comb. n., Sumatra.

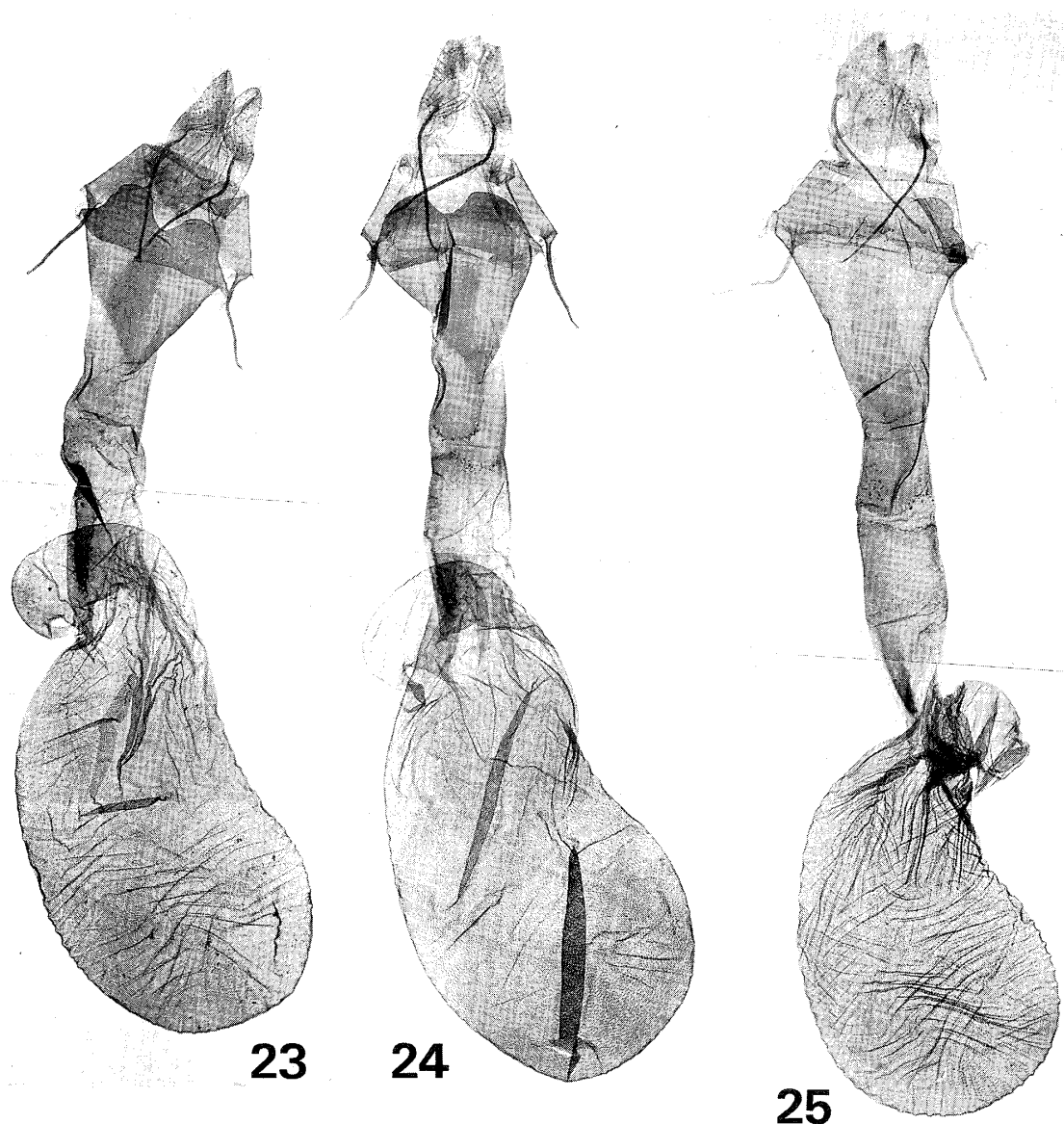
Male brush organ in basal segments lacking (Fig. 19), but the 8th sternite with a deep pocket containing special hair in it.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22). Ostium bursae rectangular, with its ventral wall well protrudent caudally and its margin shallowly concave; ductus bursae thick and short, with a stout sclerite; cervix bursae arising from a little anterior to the caudal end of corpus bursae, which is large oblong and finely granulate.

Specimens examined. SUMATRA — 2♀, DAIRI-E (1600 m), 22. viii. 1981, genitalia slide HY-1059; 1♂, *ditto*, 16. vii. 1980, genitalia slide HY-1060; 1♀, *ditto*, 17. viii. 1980, Dr. DIEHL leg., genitalia slide HY-1149; 1♂, Sitahoan, 3. iv. 1981, Dr. DIEHL leg.; 1♀, *ditto*, 27. xi. 1981, Dr. DIEHL leg.

*Distribution.* Sumatra.

*Notes.* The position of this species is somewhat isolated from the typical section in view of male genitalia and brush organ, but the aedeagus vesical feature and female genitalia very much agree with those of the other congeners as stated above.



Figs. 23 - 25. Female genitalia of *Euplexidia* spp. 23. *E. literata literata* (MOORE), comb. n., Nepal; 24. *E. literata thailandica* spp. n., Thailand; 25. *E. illiterata* sp. n., Nepal.

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### 摘 要

#### *Euplexidia* (ホソバミドリヨトウ属) の再検討 (吉本 浩)

本邦のホソバミドリヨトウは永らくヒマラヤの *Euplexia literata* (MOORE) に同定されてきたが、最近になって私は、これが真の *literata* とは異なる種であること、またその所属も *Euplexidia* HAMPSON, 1896 に移さねばならないことに気付いた。本報では、我国のホソバミドリヨトウをはじめとして本属の4新種を記載したほか、従来 *Trachea-Euplexia* 群に置かれていた2種をこの属に移し、またタイ北部から *literata* の1新亜種を記載した。本文にも記したように大陸の一部の種について同定上の問題が残っており、それらでは将来学名の変更が必要になるかもしれない。本報で扱った7種1亜種は以下の通り。

*Euplexidia noctuiformis* HAMPSON, 1896 [アッサム, タイ北部 (未記録)]

*Euplexidia exotica* sp. n. [台湾]

中部の阿里山麓, 十字路で得た1♂しか見ていない。

*Euplexidia pallidivirens* sp. n. [台湾]

日本のホソバミドリヨトウと外観ではほとんど区別できない。台湾にも次種を産するので、同定には注意を要する。

*Euplexidia angusta* sp. n. ホソバミドリヨトウ [日本, 台湾]

本属中我国に産するものは本種である。前種よりもやや色調が濃く、前翅亜外縁の白色部がやや目立つほか、前翅も幾分幅狭く感ぜられるが、正確な同定には交尾器の検査が必要である。前3種に近縁であるが、本種では♂交尾器 *uncus* の背面に剛毛の束を持たず、*harpe* も太いので、慣れれば解剖しなくても外部からの検鏡で同定できる。台湾では前種と混棲するほか、中国大陆にも分布するものと思われ、陳(1982)が図示した標本は本種のように判断される。

*Euplexidia literata literata* (MOORE, 1882), comb. n. [シッキム, ネパール]

*Euplexidia literata thailandica* ssp. n. [タイ北部]

*Euplexidia illiterata* sp. n. [ネパール]

これら3つのタクサにはなお未解決の問題が残っている。すなわち、MOORE (1882) は外観のよく似た2種、*Dianthoecia literata* と *D. venosa* をともにシッキムから記載しており、これらの同定にはタイプとの比較が必要であるが、今回は成し得なかった。本報ではネパールからタイにかけて産するものを *literata* に、またネパールで秋に得られているものを新種とし、*venosa* については触れなかった。

*E. benecripta* (PROUT, 1928), stat. & comb. n. [スマトラ]

本種はスマトラから *literata* の亜種として記載されたものである。♂交尾器の構造は本属中特異であるが、♂交尾器 *vesica* や、♀交尾器の形状から *Euplexidia* に属するものとした。

以上のほか、ここでは扱わなかったが、ボルネオの *Trachea albiguttata* (WARREN, 1912) も HOLLOWAY (1976) に図示された♂交尾器の形からみて、本属に連なるものと思われる。しかし、BOURSIN (1964) によってネパールから2頭の♀で書かれた? *Euplexidia violascens* については、交尾器も図示されず、また実見もしていないので除外した。